

Depositions may be taken and read in Probate Court.

Sec. 19. Depositions taken according to the provisions of the law for taking depositions to be used on the trial of civil causes, may be taken and used on the trial of any question before the Probate Court, where such testimony may be proper.

Notice of filing accounts to be given.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the probate Judge to cause notice to be published in some newspaper of the county, if any published therein, or if not by posting the same upon the door of the Court House of said county, of the filing of any accounts by executors, administrators or guardians, specifying the time when such accounts will be heard, which shall not be less than three weeks after the publication of such notice, at which time it shall be competent for said Probate Judge, for cause, to allow further time to file exceptions to said account; and the costs of such notice shall be paid, if more than one account be specified in the same notice, in equal proportions by the executors administrators or guardians respectively.

Power to examine executor, administrator and guardians on oath.

Sec. 21. The Probate Judge shall have full power and authority to examine under oath, all executors, administrators or guardians, touching their accounts, and if he shall think proper to do so, he may reduce such examination to writing, and require such executor, administrator or guardian, to sign the same, and such examination shall be filed with the papers in the case.

Appeal from refusal to admit will to Probate.

Sec. 22. In case of the refusal to admit a will to Probate, any person aggrieved thereby may appeal from such decision to the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, by filing notice of his intention to appeal within ten days.

Copies of order to be filed in Common Pleas.

Sec. 23. The person appealing shall procure and file in the Court of Common Pleas a certified copy of the order of said Probate Court rejecting the will, and thereupon said appeal shall be deemed perfected.

How will contested.

Sec. 24. When a will shall be admitted to Probate in the Probate Court, or Court of Common Pleas on appeal, any person interested shall have a right to contest its validity by petition to the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and upon filing such petition the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall certify that fact to the Probate Court in which the will was admitted to probate.

Sec. 25. When a petition to contest the validity of a will is filed, as provided in the last section, the will, testimony and all papers relating thereto, shall be transmitted by the Probate Judge to the Court of Common Pleas, and the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas shall be certified by the clerk thereof, to the Probate Court. When the case is finally determined, the will shall be deposited in the Probate Court.

Undertakings to be approved and filed.

Sec. 26. All undertakings required or authorized by law to be given in the probate court shall be, on being accepted and approved by the Probate Judge, filed in his office.

How notice of proceedings given.

Sec. 27. When notice of any proceedings in a Probate Court shall be required by law, or be deemed necessary by the Probate Judge, and the manner of giving the same shall not be directed by any statute, the Probate Judge shall order notice of such proceedings to be given to all persons interested therein, in such manner and for such length of time as he shall deem reasonable.

What questions to be determined by Judge.

Sec. 28. All questions, except those arising in criminal actions and proceedings, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be determined by the Probate Judge unless in his discretion he shall order the same to be tried by a Jury or referred, as provided in section two hundred and eighty-five of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State.

CHAPTER IV. HIS POWERS AND DUTIES IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

When not having Jurisdiction.

Sec. 29. The several Probate Courts in this State shall not have jurisdiction of any crime, offense or misdemeanor, the punishment whereof is capital, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary, nor for any offense or misdemeanor, the original and exclusive jurisdiction of which is vested in Justices of the Peace, or in any mayor or magistrate of any town or city nor of the crimes or offenses mentioned in an act entitled "an act to punish certain crimes therein named," passed March 18, 1839, nor of the crimes or offenses enumerated in the act entitled "an act to provide for the punishment of certain crimes therein named," passed February 27, 1834, nor for violation of the "act to prevent obstructing navigable streams therein named," passed March 1, 1834, but they shall have exclusive cognizance of all other crimes, offenses or misdemeanors, unless otherwise provided by law.

What recognizance to be filed in Probate Court.

Sec. 30. All recognizances which shall hereafter be taken by Justices of the Peace and other officers authorized to take the same, and all transcripts in criminal cases, within the jurisdiction of the Probate Court, shall be returned to the Probate Judge forthwith after the commitment of a person charged with an offense, or the taking of a recognizance for his appearance before the Probate Court.

Sec. 31. The second section of the act entitled "an act to punish betting on elec-

tions, and for other purposes," passed March 18, 1839, and the fifty-second section of "an act for the punishment of certain offenses therein named," passed March 18, 1831, are repealed.

Disposition of fines.

Sec. 32. All fines imposed by the Probate Judge for crimes, offenses, or misdemeanors, shall be paid into the county treasury so soon as the same shall be collected.

Limitation of criminal Jurisdiction.

Sec. 33. The provisions of this act which relate to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the Probate Courts, shall not extend to any county in and for which a special criminal court is now, or may hereafter be established by law.

Indictment not required.

Sec. 34. In no prosecution for crimes, offenses and misdemeanors, cognizance of which is by this act conferred upon Probate Courts, shall an indictment by a grand jury be required; but in all criminal cases brought before the Probate Court by filing a recognizance and transcript, as hereinbefore provided, the Probate Judge shall immediately give notice to the Prosecuting Attorney of his county of the pendency of such case; and such prosecuting attorney shall immediately file with said Probate Court an information setting forth briefly but distinctly, in plain and ordinary language, the charge against the accused person, on which charge such person shall be tried.

Amenments Allowed.

Sec. 35. Informations may be amended at any time before or during the trial upon such terms as the court may direct; and in all cases where such amendment is material the defendant may elect to continue the case.

Defendant required to plead.

Sec. 36. In the cases in which the Probate Court shall have criminal jurisdiction when the defendant is brought before the Probate Judge, the charge against him shall be distinctly read to him, and he shall be required to plead thereto.

Sec. 37. The defendant may plead,

1.—Guilty;

2.—Not Guilty.

3.—A former judgment of conviction or acquittal of the offense charged, which may be pleaded either with or without the plea of not guilty.

Sec. 38. Every plea shall be oral, and shall be entered on the minutes of the court in substantially the following form: 1.—If the defendant plead guilty—"the defendant pleads that he is guilty of the offense charged against him:

2.—To grant and revoke letters testamentary, and of administration:

3.—If he plead a former conviction or acquittal—"the defendant pleads that he has already been convicted [or acquitted, as the case may be] of the offense charged against him, by the judgment of the court of [naming it]—ordered at [naming the place] on the [naming the day] day of [naming the month]—

Sec. 39. The court may at any time before judgment upon a plea of guilty, permit [it] to be withdrawn, and a plea of not substituted.

Sec. 40. The plea of not guilty shall be deemed a denial of every material allegation in the information, and all matters of fact, tending to establish a defense may be given in evidence under the plea of not guilty.

Sec. 41. If the defendant refuse to answer the information, a plea of not guilty shall be entered.

Sec. 42. Upon a plea other than a plea of guilty, if the defendant do not demand a trial by jury, the Probate Judge shall proceed to try the issue.

Defendant may demand Jury.

Sec. 43. Before the court shall have heard any testimony upon the trial the defendant may demand a trial by jury.

Judgment on plea of guilt.

Sec. 44. When the defendant pleads guilty, or is convicted either by the Probate Judge or by a Jury, the Probate Judge shall render judgment thereon, of fine or imprisonment, or both, according to law.

If acquitted defendant to be discharged.

Sec. 45. When the defendant is acquitted, either by the Probate Judge or by a Jury, he shall be immediately discharged; and if the Probate Judge certify in his minutes, that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause, he may order the prosecutor to pay the costs of the proceedings, and enter up judgment therefor, which may be enforced by execution.

When Prosecuting Attorney may enter nolle prosequi.

Sec. 46. The Prosecuting Attorney, if he be satisfied that the State will fail in the action, or if the prosecutor refuse to endorse the information when required so to do, may enter a nolle prosequi upon the information.

Fees of Judges in criminal cases.

Sec. 47. The Probate Judge shall be paid for his services, in criminal cases, such sum as the commissioners of the county may allow, not less than one hundred per annum in any county, nor more than three hundred dollars in any county containing less than fifty thousand inhabitants, which sum shall be payable at the county treasury; and the Probate Judge shall not receive any compensation by way of fees, for services in criminal business. In addition to the compensation herein provided for: Provided, however, the said Probate Judge shall tax, in all criminal cases, the fees to which he would otherwise be entitled, and all other costs of the proceedings, which shall, when collected, together with all fines, be paid into the county treasury.

Terms of Court.

Sec. 48. In the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, the Probate Court shall be considered as holding monthly terms,

each commencing on the first Monday of the month.

How Jurors Selected.

Sec. 49. One hundred and eight judicious persons, having the qualifications of electors, shall be annually selected in each county to attend as jurors in the probate court, in the manner prescribed by law for the selection of jurors to attend the court of common pleas; and such separate list shall be delivered to the Probate Judge by the trustees or Judge of election at the same time the list for the court of common pleas is required to be delivered to the clerk of that court; and the persons named in the list delivered to the Probate Judge shall serve as jurors in the probate court under the provisions of this act: Provided, that prior to the selection and return of such jurors for the year 1853, as provided by law, said probate court shall cause to be summoned for each term the proper number of persons having the required qualifications, to serve as jurors for such term.

Sec. 50. The names of the persons selected to serve as jurors in the probate court shall be written on separate pieces of paper and deposited in a box to be provided at the expense of the county; and at least ten days before term of the probate court, unless by a written entry in his minutes the judge shall dispense with or postpone the attendance of a jury he shall, in the presence of the sheriff of the county, proceed to shake the box and draw therefrom six ballots, and shall forthwith deliver a list of the jurors drawn to the sheriff, dep. sheriff or a constable of the county, with an endorsement thereon signed by him, with his name and seal of office to the following effect: "A. B. sheriff [or deputy sheriff, or constable,] of the county of [naming the place], to which this is delivered, is required to summon the person named in the within list to appear before me at [naming the place] on [naming the day an hour,] to serve as jurors at a probate court to be then and there held. Dated at [naming the place], the day of [naming the month], 18[]—

J. W. [seal.] Probate Judge,

Sec. 51. The officer to whom the list is delivered, shall forthwith summon each of the jurors named therein personally, or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence; with some person of suitable age and discretion. He shall also, at or before the time named therein, return the list to the Probate Judge, specifying the persons summoned, and the manner of service in respect to each of them.

Challenges.

Sec. 52. Each party shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges, and such other challenges for cause, as the Probate Judge may allow; and if six jurors do not attend or be not obtained, the judge may direct the sheriff or other officer in attendance to summon any of the bystanders or others, who may be competent, against whom no sufficient cause of challenge shall appear, to act as jurors. When six jurors appear, and are accepted, they shall constitute the jury. The failure to attend by any person when duly summoned, shall be punished as in like cases in the court of Common Pleas. And the jury when sworn or affirmed, shall hear the proofs of the parties, which must be delivered in public and in the presence of the defendant.

Oath to jury.

Sec. 53. The Probate Judge shall thereupon administer to the jury the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear" [or "you do solemnly affirm," as the case may be,] "that you [will] well and truly try the issue between the State of Ohio, and the defendant, and a true verdict give according to law and evidence. So help you God."

Sec. 54. The jury shall not be discharged after the case is submitted to them, until they have agreed upon and rendered their verdict, unless the Probate Judge upon their disagreement, shall sooner discharge them; and when they shall have so agreed upon their verdict, they shall deliver it publicly to the Probate Judge who shall enter it in his minutes.

Sec. 55. If the jury be discharged, as provided in the last section, the Probate Judge may proceed again to the trial in the same manner as upon the first trial, and so on until a verdict shall be rendered.

How fees of witnesses officers and jurors be paid.

Sec. 56. The fees of the witnesses, officers and jurors, shall be certified to by the Probate Judge, and paid out of the county treasury, in the same manner as such fees are now paid for like services in the court of common pleas.

CHAPTER V.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Fees of Witnesses, Jurors, and certain officers.

Sec. 57. The fees of witnesses, jurors, sheriffs, coroners and constables, for all services rendered in the probate court, or by order of the Probate Judge, shall be the same as is provided by law for like services in the Court of Common Pleas.

Powers, duties and rules of judges.

Sec. 58. In the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this act, the Probate Judge shall have the same powers, perform the same duties and be governed by the same rules and regulations, as are provided by law for the courts of common pleas and the judges thereof, in vacation, so far as the same may be consistent with this and other acts now in force.

Power to keep order.

Sec. 59. The Probate Judge shall have power to keep order in his court, and to punish any contempt of his authority, in like manner as such contempt might be punished in the court of common pleas.

Sec. 60. He shall have power to issue all warrants, attachments, and other process, and all notices, commissions, rules and orders, not contrary to law, that may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers granted to him.

Duties of Sheriff, Coroner and Constables.

Sec. 61. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, coroners and constables, shall, when required by the Probate Judge, attend the Probate Court, and shall serve and return all process directed to them by the Probate Judge, except as provided in section 17 of this act.

Clerk common pleas to transfer to probate court certain records, papers, &c.

Sec. 62. The several clerks of the courts of common pleas of this State, are hereby required to transfer to the Probate Court of their respective counties, all records, files, papers and proceedings, appertaining to the exclusive jurisdiction of said probate courts, so far as the same are capable of being separated from the proper journals and records of the courts of common pleas, and shall also make out and certify full transcripts of any journal entries relating to the probate matters which may be pending in said courts on request of any Probate Judge, or person interested.

Actions pending not affected by this act.

Sec. 63. Actions and proceedings now pending in the courts of common pleas and in the probate courts shall not be affected by the provisions of this act. They shall be conducted throughout, as if it had not been adopted, and no rights acquired shall be affected by it. "An act defining the jurisdiction and regulating the practice of probate courts," passed February 25, 1852, is repealed.

When to take effect.

Sec. 64. And this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, 1853.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE REX,

Speaker of the Senate pro tem.

March 14, 1853.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WYANDOT CO.)

Upper Sandusky, Aug. 4, 1853

I do hereby certify that I have read and compared the above law with the official copy on file in this office and find it correct.

CHESTER R. MOTT, Auditor.

Awful Tragedy—Double Murder and Suicide.

It becomes our duty to record one of the most horrible tragedies that ever occurred in any city. About half-past two this morning, Joseph Strible was found with his throat cut from ear to ear, near the rear of the Marion House. The alarm was given, and on entering the frame house in the rear of the Marion, Henry E. Strible was discovered weltering in his blood, with a horrible gash reaching from the centre of his forehead to the left ear, and Mrs. Strible, wife of Henry E. Strible, with her head split open, dead, and lying on the floor, which was literally swimming in blood. The husband was thought to be dying, but may possibly recover.

Joseph Strible and Henry E. Strible are brothers. At a quarter past three the former was still in his senses, but unable to articulate, on account of the wound in his throat. He wrote on a slip of paper that he brother had ill-treated him; that he went to the house to kill him; struck him a blow, (probably with an axe, as one was found on the floor, in the middle of the room,) which aroused the wife, who screamed for assistance, whereupon he killed her, to screen his crime until he could deprive himself of existence. He then deliberately walked out of the house and cut his own throat.

The husband and the murderer were both in the hands of physicians, but it will be hardly possible for either to recover.

The parties are American, from Baltimore. The brothers were tinsmiths.—*Atlas Californica.*

The National Convention of Soldiers.

On the 15th inst., the soldiers and others in Philadelphia, who were connected with the war of 1812, held a meeting in relation to their proposed national convention in that city on the 8th of January next. It is expected, from the assurances already received from several States, to be one of the largest and most respectable conventions that ever assembled in that city. The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is important that every soldier who served in the war of 1812 in any of the States of the Union, should obtain from his Captain, or other surviving officer, a certificate of his service, in order that he as his heirs may be in possession of satisfactory proof of his identity.

Resolved, That those who served on ship board, and the son of those who served on land or sea, as well as those who were imprisoned at Tripoli, be entitled to seats in the National Convention, and that they also be requested to obtain certificates of identity.

A young son of Mr. Josiah Walton, of Tuscarawas county, was killed in a shocking manner last week. The father and son were returning from a field they had been plowing, the lad riding the horse, which got frightened and threw him off; his foot catching in the harness, he was dragged round the house and through an orchard, striking against the tree and corners of the buildings.—Every effort was made by the unhappy father and his workmen to catch the horse but the poor little fellow was mangled to death.

The stones employed in lithographing the illustrations for the catalogue of the London Exhibition weighed twenty-five tons.

THE PIONEER.

W. T. GILES, EDITOR.

STATE ELECTION.

[ELECTION TUESDAY, OCTOBER ELEVENTH.]

For Governor,

WILLIAM MEDILL, of FAIRFIELD.

Lieut. Governor,

LESTER BLISS, of ALLEN.

Secretary of State,

WILLIAM TREVITT, of FRANKLIN.

Treasurer of State,

JOHN G. BRESLIN, of SENECA.

Judge of Supreme Court,

THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of RICHLAND.

Attorney General,

GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of JEFFERSON.

Board of Public Works,

WAYNE GRISWOLD, of PICKAWAY.

Thursday, ::::: August 4.

Senatorial Convention.

The Democrats of the District composed of the counties of Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot, will meet in convention at UPPER SANDUSKY, on Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, to nominate one Senator and one member of the State Board of Equalization for said District.

By order of the Central Committee.

July 29th, 1853.

"Primary Election."

Democrats, on the 20th of this month, is the time upon which you are called to act. Remember to get out a good vote, as it is with you to make the selection, and after they are made, for you to do your duty in electing. The Seneca Advertiser says on the subject: The time for holding the primary election is rapidly approaching. We hope every democrat will bear the day in mind, and so make his arrangements, as to be at the polls, without fail, should sickness not interfere. Come out and vote for the men of your choice, and after the nominations are made you will have no cause to reproach yourselves. A full vote will not only give strength to the ticket and silence all murmuring, but it will add dignity to the popular vote system. Do not suffer the system to fall into disrepute by neglecting to vote at the primary elections.

We trust, also, that candidates in canvassing the county, will not permit their zeal to lead them into a disrespectful course towards their rivals. Nothing is to be gained, by such a course, by any candidate, but much to be lost, ultimately. Let us have a spirited but courteous canvass. This will engender no bitter feelings towards any part of the ticket nominated, and render it impregnable to the assaults of the opposition.

"Democrats."

The following is in time and place, and we hope Democrats will take heed and follow not. Democrats be united, do not let your opponents, who want to mix and amalgamate for the purpose of gaining the spoils, come in and throw a fire brand in your rank. As the Ohio Patriot says, Stand to your integrity, your party and your principles. Let no Democrat be lured from his old associations and from the beaten path of duty by the humbugs, chicanery and devices of the enemies of the Democratic party. The gallant Democracy of old Columbiana have earned a well-deserved reputation throughout the State by their faithfulness and unwavering devotion to their party and principles. Let them not suffer that reputation to be sullied now when their services are most needed. Turn a deaf ear to the brazen falsehoods and silly humbugs of the prowling mountebanks of Federal Whiggery. When Whigs are so anxious for any measure tending to amalgamate parties, it is proof positive that they have some vile scheme of evil beneath their professions of honesty. This will appear from the fact that the Whigs never unite with or vote for Democrats when they themselves have the majority. To Democrats; then, we say remain an unbroken phalanx—maintain your organization. By this means alone can you look for the success of your principles. Sick together—vote together—cast your ballots arm to arm, shoulder to shoulder. Waste not your power or your substance in divisions. We cannot any of us have things exactly as we want, but it is best always to be united. Stand by your Party and your Ticket and a glorious victory will be by your reward. Right must and will prevail!

DUEL.—From the following notice of a duel in Marysville, taken from an exchange, we are of opinion our friend and partner, Col. R. Rust of the California Express has got into a difficulty with the editor of the Herald. Although we do not wish either of them harm, our hopes are that friend Rust may be right and come out first-best. We have learned nothing of the cause of difficulty, more than the mere statement of that a duel was fought at Marysville between the editor of the Herald and the editor of the Express.

While absent last week some of our friends caused our name to be inserted in this paper as a candidate for Representative. While we doubt our ability to fill that position as it should be filled, we will, if nominated and elected, devote our whole energies to the service of our constituents. We are no candidate of our own making, and should the Democracy see proper to choose some other man instead of us to serve them, he shall receive our warmest support. Circumstances will not permit us to visit the several townships, as is usual with candidates, to solicit support; but we must leave the matter entirely with the Democracy. Their decision in the matter will be entirely satisfactory to us.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

We are right glad to hear that our friend BEAN, has been announced as a candidate for Representative, and think that the Democracy of Crawford will do well in selecting him as their candidate, as we believe that he is well qualified to discharge the duties of that honorable position. Success Bro. B.

To BE RICH AND WISE.—These are very fine qualifications; and the way some men possess both, is rather peculiar. They borrow all the papers they can get in their neighborhood—but are very careful never to pay for any. A man in our county the other day, when in town, borrowed or begged some of the PIONEERS, being unable to take and pay for them, although worth ten or fifteen thousand dollars. This is all perfectly right, save your money; what's the use of buying papers when you have men not worth the tenth part you are, to purchase them for you. We have always admired the class of men here mentioned, and in all our prayers, they shall ever be remembered; for we doubt the efficiency of their own prayers to save them.

We understand that some folks talk about the price of our paper being to high. Well all we can say in reply is, that we cannot publish it for any less money, and if the circulation is not increased greatly from what it is at present, we will necessarily have to discontinue the publication.

New York Correspondence.

New York City, July 26th, 1853.

Friend Giles: It has been raining here for the last four days almost continually, which has made it very disagreeable getting about. I concluded I would not write you until the weather became more favorable.

The storm has now passed away, and the sun is once more blessing the earth with its sweet smiles. New York is alive with visitors from all parts of the world; nearly all the principal hotels in the city are filled to overflowing, and the streets, (particularly Broadway,) present a ceaseless bustle, a constant whirlpool of excitement. I have visited Crystal Palace, and believe I have traversed every foot of its spacious apartments, and have taken a peep into every nook and corner. It is certainly a most beautiful structure. Although I had heard much of Crystal Palace before my arrival in the city, and had formed very extravagant ideas of its splendor, I must confess that they fell far short of the magnificence of its appearance. It is very large and very beautiful, and within is a grand display of the varieties of the world. It is truly a theatre of admiration. There is a great deal to be seen at this time, in N. York besides Crystal Palace and its wonders. The theatres, operas, museums, and all the places of amusement are in full operation. I attended the National Theatre, where I saw "Uncle Tom's Cabin" performed most admirably, and it is certainly a superb thing. But with all their attractions they cannot get far ahead of old Barnum, he has got the wonder of the world—the bearded lady; she is no humbug but truly a woman, with as fine a pair of whiskers on her face as ever graced the visage of a Frenchman; they are soft as silk and black as coal.

I am enjoying myself very well considering that I am alone; but, I believe if you were with me, I could enjoy myself far better.

Excuse me if I don't write you a very long letter, for I cannot content myself in my room long enough to write very lengthy.

Yours Respectfully,

J. AYRES.

Frauds upon the Treasury.

The following paragraph, from the Star of last evening, discloses some of the enormous frauds alleged to have been practised on the treasury at San Francisco, and the prompt and vigorous efforts of Mr. Guthrie to bring the parties implicated to punishment:—*Union.*

"ASTOUNDING FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Treasury department, it appears, have managed their matters in connection with the alleged frauds committed by James Collier, late collector of customs at San Francisco, and that of Thomas Butler King, his successor, with great adroitness. A few months since the department forwarded to California the official evidence on these charges are based. The United States district attorney brought the matter before the grand jury of San Francisco, who have found a true bill against Collier for feloniously using \$300,000 of the public money, as the department have just been notified. The officers started after Mr. Collier, (who was at Steubenville, Ohio, when heard from,) by the Nicaragua line—the quickest—leaving California on the 1st of July. The advances received by the government, we are inclined to believe, satisfy that a true bill will also be found against Mr. King for improperly using some \$100,000 of the public funds. Whatever may be the final result of these trials, we feel assured that the government are satisfied that they have ample proof at hand to bring about a prompt conviction in both cases. The penalty in each case is not less than six months and not more than ten years' imprisonment."

The R. W. Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Ohio, held its annual session at Rossville, Butler county, yesterday. The following Grand Officers were elected:

Payson Coats, of Cincinnati, Grand Patriarch.

Addison Pearson, of Chillicothe, Grand High Priest.

Alfred P. Young, of Collinsville, Grand Senior Warden.

Nathan Stewart, of Cincinnati, Grand Junior Warden.

Andrew R. Foote, of Cincinnati, Grand Scribe.

Samuel Ross, of Columbus, Grand Treasurer.

Wm. G. Williams, of Cincinnati, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The "Potter's Field" of Naples is a large pit, into which the naked bodies of the friendless poor are indiscriminately tum-bled.

From the Chicago Journal, July 18th.

Fight with the Beaver Island Mormons.

Six Men Dangerously Wounded.

We are indebted to Captain E. S. Stone, of the brig Morgan, who arrived here yesterday, for the following extract from his log-book, detailing a bloody rencontre between a party of